

# SPORTS

## Smirnov proves Olympic standard

Vladimir Smirnov, current foil Olympic champion, has won the individual event in the world championships which is currently taking place at Clermont-Ferrand, in France. In the showdown encounter he beat Romanian Petru Kuku, who was awarded the silver medal. The bronze went to Angelo Scuri (Italy).

Photo by Yuri Morgulis



## FINALS AHEAD

The British and Soviet athletes will take part in the European Cup finals due on August 15-16 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Both teams qualified for the finals by winning the semi-finals at the Olympic stadium in Helsinki. On the second day of the competition British athletes won five events; the Finns four events. Twice Olympic champion Yuri Sedykh, from the USSR, won the hammer throwing competition—76 m 38 cm. Sebastian Coe's victory, 1 min 47.57 sec in the 800 m, deserves special mention.

The semifinals ended as follows:

Britain—134 points; the USSR—128; Finland—115.5; then came Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Sweden and Norway.

## MOTOR BALL GAINING GROUND

After capturing its 11th European Cup in Troyes, France, the most prestigious motor ball event, which drew the FRG, France, Holland and Britain, the Soviet team successfully toured France and the FRG, notably winning a game against a mixed French-West German team.

For the first time in the history of this sport in the USSR five players on the national line-up were awarded the title of the Merited Master of Sport of the USSR. Commenting on the tour, national team coach Valery Molin underscored the big progress made by motor ball in the FRG and a relative decline of the sport in France, a country where the game originated.

Asked what was the key to victory he stressed that the main thing was to rely on players' skilful tactical and technical moves rather than on motorcycle design. The game is gaining in popularity in the USSR, he said, which is attested by the fact that there are close on a hundred teams in this country now. The 1982 European Cup, he said, will be held in the mining city of Donetsk in the Ukraine.

## USSR-BRITAIN 212-132

The USSR national swimming team have beaten their British counterparts, 212-132. The British team only won six events out of the 29 events included in the programme. The competition was regarded as very representative. The USSR line-up such excellent swimmers as Olympic champions Vladimir Salnikov and Sergei Kopylov (both from Leningrad), Robertas Zulpa (from Vilnius), Sergei Peseiko (from Kirov Rog), Alexander Sidorenko (from Zhdanov) and Ivar Stukolkin (from Tallinn).

Soviet coaches looked on this event as one of the stages in their preparation for the European encounter to be held in Split, Yugoslavia.

## CONCERN RAISED OVER OLYMPIC SITE

The US Organizing Committee for the Olympics has decided that Lake Castille, 60 miles from Los Angeles, will be the scene of the 1984 Olympic kayak and canoe competition. This makes it the first natural reservoir to host such competition in many years.

According to reports from the Ventura region where the lake is situated, the decision has led to widespread concern among local residents, who fear that the competition and the inflow of spectators might pollute the lake, the main source of drinking water in the region and adversely affect fishing in it. Concern has been voiced that the area might prove unable to accommodate 10,000 sportsmen and tourists who are expected to attend the event.

## EVERT-LLOYD AND McENROE WALK AWAY WITH WIMBLEDON TITLES



Here you see this year's Wimbledon winners: Chris Evert-Lloyd and John McEnroe. There are never any easy victories at Wimbledon but the 1981 tournament was extremely hard fought and proved to be beyond the strength even of such a great tennis star as Bjorn Borg. Meanwhile 22-year-old McEnroe has walked off with two Wimbledon titles—he also won the pairs contest with his countryman Peter Fleming.

Photo UPI-AP-TASS

The old hand Chris Evert-Lloyd, of the USA, defeated Hana Mandlikova, 19, of Czechoslovakia in the women's final, 6-2, 6-2 to capture her third Wimbledon title.

Second seed John McEnroe, also of the USA, downed his favourite and five times Wimbledon winner Sweden Bjorn Borg, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4. Up to the semifinal Borg did not lose a single set. He finished two sets down in the semifinal against American Jimmy Connors, but made a comeback to capture the next three and to qualify for the final, which he lost in a closely contested match.

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## OF INTEREST

### HE LOOKED BETTER ON ICE...

Celebrated French figure skater Alain Calmat, ex-world champion, failed to make an impressive debut last season as a judge at the Innsbruck European Championship. Many specialists charged him with bias towards his fellow countryman Jean-Christophe Simond and argued that he looked better on ice than on the judge's stand.



The third national women's hockey championship continues in the USSR. In Moscow the girls compete on pitches which were the venue for the last Olympics. SKIF, from Moscow, downed Slavia Tauras, 2-0. It should be added that SKIF is now among the most probable prize winners.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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## STATEMENT OF PATRIARCH PIMEN OF MOSCOW AND ALL RUSSIA

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia has made the following statement to the press which is represented here in part. The wounds of the World War II are still alive. The 40th anniversary of the assault of the fascist Germany on our country with new strength sharpened in the hearts of all Soviet people the grateful memory of our countrymen fallen on the fields of the fierce battles, of our innumerable brothers and sisters whose lives were paid to win the victory and independence of our Motherland and the whole humanity.

Nowadays the death clouds are thickening again. They are effects of the over-accumulation of the sophisticated weapons of mass destruction in the world, of the criminal propaganda of the permissibility to use the nuclear means of warfare. All this presents the danger to the very life on the Earth, and the active peacemakers should, while it is not too late, to struggle against it and to overcome it.

Bishops, clergymen, believers and laity of the Russian Orthodox Church fully support the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to "The Parliaments and Peoples of the World" and express their firm hope that the parliamentarians of all countries of the world would properly appreciate the lofty humanitarian content of this document and would do everything in their power in order that the nations of the world are not cast into the all-consuming flame of the nuclear catastrophe.

## Appeal for dialogue

Washington. P. Simon, the member of the House of Representatives who headed the delegation of US Congressmen which recently visited the Soviet Union, has called for the quick resumption of a constructive dialogue between the USA and the USSR.

(Continued on page 2)

## Estonia welcomes diplomats

Recently the protocol department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic arranged a three-day tour of Estonia for heads of a number of diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow.

Moldavia and Armenia are the only Union republics smaller than Estonia in terms of territory, while in terms of population Estonia inhabited by about 1,500,000 people, is the smallest of all Soviet republics. And the three-day trip was only able to give very general idea of this country's rich culture and everyday life.

The visitors were given a general rundown on Estonia by Valter Klauson, the republic's Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Klauson told the diplomats, among other things, that today Estonia produces in eight days the same amount of industrial products as bourgeois Estonia produced in a year throughout the whole of 1939, the last year of its existence. The emphasis is now on developing industries which boost scientific and technological progress and the well-being of people. In 1970-80 alone the real incomes of the Estonians went up by 80 per cent.

I have been impressed by the economic development which is taking place in the republic. There is no pyramidal lot of development going on and the living standards of the people here are high. They are



quite comfortable, said Ernest C. Langat, Kenya's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. I have learnt a lot from this trip, particularly from a visit to a collective farm, he said.

On leaving Estonia, said Jacob Olanza, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the republic of Congo, we look forward to our next visit. The people here have made spectacular advances in all areas: the Estonians are a people who cherish peace.

Included in the group were also members of the diplomatic staffs of the USSR.

Alexander BUTSIN

Photo by Boris Prikhodko

The diplomats, touring the sights of Tallinn.



A breathtaking view, captured by a lens, of the medieval town of the exclave, the island of Saaremaa, in Estonia, so much impressed the visitors that they joined in.

## Moscow film Festival: films and meetings



"Since he depicts reality, a genuine artist cannot remain aloof to the main problems of his age. Naturally, the more resolutely he stands for the ideals of good, justice, freedom and peace, the better heard is his voice. Today it is particularly important to work for mutual understanding between nations, to promote their spiritual communication. A progressive cinema serves this purpose." This is an excerpt from Leonid Brezhnev's address to the participants and guests of the 12th Moscow International Film Festival.

The Soviet President's message has provoked a profound response from many prominent representatives of world cinema art.

In the four days of the festival, the jury of the three competitions (for the best feature, documentary and children's film) have seen 40 films.

The features competition was initiated by the showing of the film "Tape of the Hill" made by K. Rostrup from Denmark. The question "Who, in actual fact am I?" is centuries old, says the producer, one that has worried many generations of people. The main hero of our film, a peasant who becomes a king for a short while, also tries to answer this question. It was not by chance that Rostrup decided to produce a film version of this 19th-century Danish classic. Before starting his work in the cinema, Rostrup worked as a theatre director and produced stage versions of world classics, including Shakespeare, Moliere and Chekhov. I like working with classics, says Rostrup, for many of their themes remain vitally important to this day.

(Continued on page 6)



Spanish singer Michel presents flowers to the first woman cosmonaut Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, at the 12th Moscow International Film Festival at present taking place in our capital. Photo by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kaulinan



## Mitterrand and Mauroy address National Assembly

Paris. France's security is based on "its own defence, on its alliances and on free international cooperation", thus stated President Mitterrand of France at the opening session of France's National Assembly.

At this autumn session of the National Assembly the government will present draft laws on the nationalization of the bank

credit system (excluding foreign banks and small private banks), and of eleven major industrial companies. Prime Minister Mauroy announced in his speech to the National Assembly, outlining his government programme. At the same time, Mauroy emphasized, the private sector will, as before, continue to play a major role in the country's economy.

## RAJAI TO STAND FOR PRESIDENT

Tehran. The Central Council of the ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) has nominated premier M. A. Rajai as its candidate for the presidency even though he is not a formal party member. Rajai's candidacy is supported by all the major Islamic organizations in Iran. A total of over 70 people have registered in run for the presidency. The first round of the presidential elections will be held on July 24; meanwhile the coun-

cil supervising compliance with the constitution is screening candidates for their loyalty to the current regime.

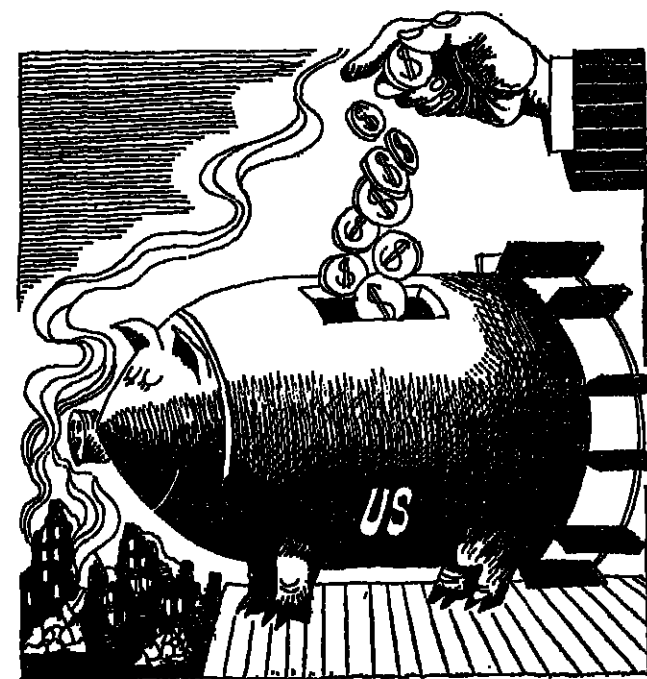
Since June 22, when Bani-Sadr was removed from his post, his functions have been performed, in accordance with Iran's constitution, by a provisional presidential council made up of the chairman of the supreme court, the prime minister and the chairman of the parliament.

## Giovanni Torrisi resigns

Rome. The forced "vacation" of Admiral Giovanni Torrisi, head of the General Staff of Defence of Italy has ended in his resignation.

The admiral, who held the post from January 10, 1980, was put to grass because of his membership of the P-2 secret Masonic lodge, which, according to political sources, had de-

veloped into a "parallel centre of power" in the country. Among its members are another 191 senior officers of the Italian army, including generals Santovito and Grassini, heads of Italian intelligence and counter-intelligence, general of the carabinieri corps Brakusano, and several admirals and other top brass of the Italian military.



Favourite money-box.

Drawing by V. Arsenyev

## King Hussein critical of Camp David

Amman. Speaking in a British radio interview, King Hussein of Jordan has castigated the anti-Arab Camp David deal. He stressed there was no way of reaching a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East within the framework of that separate deal and that American policy in this area provided exclusive backing for Israel.

Jordan, Hussein said, acclaims the peaceful initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union. These envisage the solution of the Middle

East problem with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. A fair and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be established, the King emphasized, on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory, including Jerusalem, and of the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

## Appeal for dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

Despite certain disagreements which exist between the two countries on some questions, Simon notes in a statement which has been released here, both the Soviet and American peoples are vitally interested in the preservation of peace and the aversion of a new world war. The Congressmen are of the opinion that this is the most critical task of the present time and is only attainable when the Soviet Union and the United States join efforts in this direction.

P. Simon called for broader contacts between the USSR and the USA in all fields. He believes that wider exchanges between the public in the two countries and between their legislators could play a major role in the softening of the political climate between East and West.

I believe that our visit to the USSR will help promote Soviet-American relations. I am sure that if every member of the Congress visited the Soviet Union and saw this country for himself, it would only contribute to the strengthening of peace on the planet, Simon emphasized.

## BEGIN'S UNSTABLE MAJORITY

Beirut. According to the latest data on the early elections in Israel, the Likud bloc has picked up 48 parliamentary mandates, while the opposition Labour Party has collected one vote less.

The three religious parties which won 13 parliamentary seats threw their support behind the Likud bloc.

All indications are that Begin will be asked to form a new government though, in view of the Likud bloc's one vote majority, it can hardly be a stable one.

## IAEA SACKS AMERICAN INSPECTOR

Vienna. The Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), S. Eklund has announced his decision to sack Roger Richter, an American subject and former IAEA inspector. Eklund justified his decision by the fact that Richter, who had access to IAEA classified information relating to practical verification of nuclear facilities located in non-nuclear countries, had over a long period of time been stealing this information and handing it over to the American IAEA mission in Vienna.

After the Israeli raid on the Iraqi Centre for Nuclear Research, Richter suddenly left Vienna for Washington.

In the USA, the stolen IAEA papers were used to undermine the confidence of these IAEA member-countries having IAEA controlled facilities in the IAEA system of guarantees.

S. Eklund has refuted such fabrications and has convincingly demonstrated that IAEA has effectively executed its functions in the field of international guarantees, that it has not hindered the socio-economic development of countries, and that it respects their sovereignty and encourages the peaceful use of nuclear energy for the profit of those countries affiliated to the agency.

## BUSINESS

## YAESU MUSEN IS INTERESTED IN COOPERATION

The Japanese firm of Yaesu Musen has recently held a symposium in Moscow for Soviet specialists, devoted to the organization of in-house radio communications and to the improvement of radio engineering. In his opening address H. Sakko, Yaesu Musen's president, said that in the 25 years of its existence the firm had become one of the world's leading suppliers of special radio equipment for industry and amateurs. Its products include multi-mode radio stations with a range of up

to tens of thousands kilometres; transceivers and high-reliability city-band radios, etc., all of which are in great demand in over 130 countries. Yaesu Musen communication systems are used in management of river transport and taxi-cabs, in servicing power transmission lines, on construction sites, in emergency and in fire-fighting services. It was stressed at the symposium that Yaesu Musen is interested in the promotion of business contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

## SUCCESSES OF JOINT COMPANY

The state railway administration of Finland has signed an agreement with the Soviet-Finnish joint stock-company Bior-Data on the purchase of two computers with auxiliary equipment.

In a comparatively brief period of time Bior-Data has come to hold one of the leading places among Finnish collective-use computer centres. Among its clients there are such well-known firms as Nokia, Tampella, Koneala, Vulf, Teho, Tieto-tehdas. A total of more than 50 joint-stock companies and enterprises of Finland use the Bior-Data services on the basis of Soviet-made computers. All of them note a high quality of the Soviet computers and their reliability.

## BROAD MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TIES

At present the Soviet Union is helping the Korean People's Democratic Republic to construct or expand over 10 industrial enterprises and projects. These include a converter shop and cold-and-hot sheet steel rolling shops at the Kim Chak steel plant, the Pukchan thermal power station; the Ching Ding heat-and-power plant, ammonia producing works and others.

Trade between our two countries increases from year to

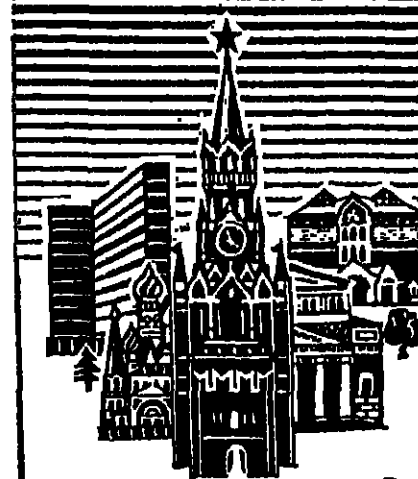
year. In 1980 it amounted to more than 572 million rubles. The Soviet Union imports from socialist Korea non-ferrous metals, rolled metals, calcium carbide, magnesite hard-burnt brick, universal metal-cutting lathes, electrotechnical goods, vegetables, and fruits in exchange for many items needed by Korean national economy.

## Contacts and contracts

© The USSR and Spain have signed in Moscow a cooperation programme for culture and science for 1982-83. It envisages expanded exchanges between the two countries in the field of culture, science, higher and general education, television, radio, sports and also more frequent contacts between public and professional organizations.

© A Soviet book exhibition in Bogota, with over 2,000 titles, is one of the biggest such events ever sponsored abroad by the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution.

© In Sofia, Bulgaria, there has been opened an exhibition promoting Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. On display are a wide range of joint Soviet-Bulgarian products designed or manufactured by 20 Soviet and Bulgarian ministries and departments and over 60 research and industrial facilities in both countries.



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АЭРОФЛОТ  
Soviet airlines

## VIEWPOINT

Igor TIMOFEEV

## Anti-Libyan blackmail

The habit of vociferously reacting to any internal development in other states has become so characteristic of the Reagan Administration that Western journalistic circles are already seriously talking about the degradation of American diplomacy. Starting way back under Carter's presidency with attempts to legitimize the dubious thesis of "American vital interests" in Libya, today in Washington appear to be trying to convince the world that America has what virtually amounts to a "natural right" to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states should the White House regards the political situation there as developing not entirely favourably for its geopolitics.

Recently French President F. Mitterrand gave a vigorous rebuff to Washington's crude attempts to express its displeasure with the results of the French elections. Mitterrand's sarcastic whimsies could not but provoke understanding smiles from everyone possessing a sense of humour. Washington, for its part, preferred to allow the French President's whimsies to pass over its head—and quite understandably: the current American ruling class seem to have to much belief in the Messianic nature of their operations as to have shown themselves on any recent occasion to be so easily lacking in both a sense of humour and a sense of proportion.

A graphic indication of this is

the rampant American campaign against Libya, whose independence and policy has incurred Washington's wrath. Back in May the Americans unilaterally decided to close down the People's Bureau (Libya's Embassy) in Washington and to expel all its staff. The US State Department levelled baseless accusations of "provocative behaviour" and support for international terrorism at the Libyan government.

The "struggle against terrorism" thesis is known to be the cornerstones of the current American foreign policy doctrine. However, in each specific case emphasis on this doctrine has been governed by a sum total of quite definite circumstances, which for various reasons have caused breakdowns in the machinery of US "power diplomacy" and consequent cooperation on the part of the White House.

The events which gave rise to the "Libyan complex" in the US corridors of power have, like an iceberg, both visible and invisible facets. The visible part of the iceberg is Libya's position on cardinal international issues in its time: the Libyan government sent packing the American and British military bases on its territory and completely or partially nationalized the foreign oil companies. Being both sponsor and active member of the Front for Steadfastness and Resistance, Libya has always opposed the Camp David agreements and the backing together of aggressive military groupings in the Middle

East under American auspices. Rightly regarding the Palestine problem to be at the core of the Middle East conflict, Libya has always supported the Palestine Liberation Organization. Though long recognized by the UN as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the latter organization is still doggedly referred to by Washington as a "terrorist organization".

Libya's realistic view of international developments and its untiring solidarity with peoples fighting for their liberation naturally runs against the grain of the "big stick" strategy apostrophized by unscrupulous place a tag of "international terrorism" on all national liberation movements without exception. As is well known, Libya itself asked the UN to hold a special conference on the fight against terrorism, justifiably branding it as "a social evil which needs to be studied so that measures to eliminate it can be introduced".

other countries as a manifestation of terrorism and piracy, a remark which clearly referred to the American ruling circles.

Among the obvious causes of the "anti-Libyan complex" is Libya's natural desire to dispose of its oil as it sees fit, without asking anyone's advice. Libya, accounting for 12 per cent of American oil imports, is the third largest exporter of oil to the USA and, in the eyes of the White House, its excessive independence considerably limits the possibilities of American "active strategy" in Africa and the Middle East.

There are yet other circumstances not always discernible at first glance. The thesis of a "Libyan threat", for instance, is quite effectively used by the Pentagon to justify a marked increase in US military aid to Egypt, Sudan and Liberia.

In short, Libya's policy does not suit the Reagan Administration, which is sparing no effort to put pressure on the government of that sovereign country. There is every indication to suppose that the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from the USA and the provocative manoeuvres of the US 6th Fleet off Libyan shores are but a prelude to further escalation of the anti-Libyan ballyhoo. "The New York Daily News" has reported that the Reagan Administration is drafting a secret plan which envisages the use of Egypt and other "moderate" Arab states to topple the regime of the Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

Yes, nothing more or less than to topple that regime. What sort of description do such plans deserve—large-scale political piracy or propagandistic blackmail? Well, descriptions here are beside the point. The important thing is that the hostilities in Washington starting with threats are not above resorting to outright terrorism—such was the case in Iran, Guatemala, the Dominican republic, Chile and El Salvador.

Danchenko St). The private possessions and period furniture belonging to Nemirovich-Danchenko, the founder of the Moscow Art Theatre, are on view. In this flat-museum the famous theatre director lived and worked from 1938. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Prospekt Marx.

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresnevskaya Embankment). 11, 12 — "Tricks of Life", a variety programme performed by Gennady Khasanov.

Grand Concert Hall at the Olympic Village. 11, 12, 13 — Disco-carnival with performances by variety artists and the Halo rock-group.

Green Theatre of the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest (9 Krymsky Val). 11, 12 — a performance by variety artists from Czechoslovakia.

## SPORTS

FOOTBALL Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St). 11 — Lokomotiv v Voronezh. 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 11 — Central Army Club v Spartak. 6 p.m. Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St). 12 — Torpedo v Moscow Dynamo. 6 p.m. League I teams take part

in the first match, and top league teams in the second and third.

## VOLLEYBALL

Central Army Club. Palace of Weightlifting (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 11 and 12 — USSR Cup. Women's teams. Both days at noon, 1.30 p.m. and 3 p.m.

The women's teams contest for the Crystal Cup. Central Army Club and Moscow Dynamo have the best chances of winning.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 12 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

July 11-13:

Dry in Moscow, city and region, wind N to NW, 3-7 mph. Night temperatures will go up from 8-13°C to 10-15°C, and from 20-25°C to 24-27°C during the day.

The temperature of water in the Moscow River within the city limits is 24°C and between 18°C and 21°C in reservoirs in Moscow Region.

The highest temperature of 44.5°C in the period of the summer in Moscow was registered on July 12, 1903, and the lowest of 4.7°C on July 12, 1907.

## THOROUGHBRED

FETCHES 1,000,000 DOLLARS

The Caucasian auction of pedigrees and race horses is the most popular of such international auctions held in this country. Recently breeders of Arab thoroughbreds from America, Holland, the FRG, Sweden, Italy and other countries gathered at the well-known Terak stud farm in the town of Mineralnye Vody for the 11th such auction. An American horse-dealer bought a bay colt, Pansyair, at the auction for a record sum of 1,000,000 dollars.

## Philately

TO COMMEMORATE MONGOLIAN HOLIDAY

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. The stamp carries the state flag and the new emblem of the Mongolian People's Republic. The 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic will be celebrated in Leningrad. The stamp is available at the Aeroflot office or agency. Moscow-Berlin line:

## Intourist news

Along the Great Silk Route

Shakhristab, situated in the foothills of the Zhetysay Mountains, is the 14th town in this country to have been added to Intourist itineraries. Only 80 km from Samarkand, Shakhristab used to be a trading centre on the Silk Route. Alexander the Great's soldiers passed through the town on their way to India, as did the armies of Tamerlane. Now a two hour coach ride through cotton plantations, orchards, and vineyards will

bring you to Shakhristab and its many monuments dating back to medieval times.

Through Siberia by train

Several foreign travel agents have again booked places on the special train for tourists which travels through Siberia each summer. Two previous tours of this nature have confirmed the success of such journeys with Western Europeans. The tourists will visit Novosibirsk, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk. Entertaining programmes will be laid on in each of these towns, including boat trips over Lake Baikal and along the Ob and Amur.

## A room with a view

The first section of the Intourist Dagonaya hotel complex near Sochi, the biggest holiday resort on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus, has been completed. The 27 storeys of the hotel can accommodate up to 1,500 people at a time. At the disposal of the hotel guests are: a restaurant, a bar, a swimming pool, a library, a large cinema, a billiard hall, sports grounds adjacent to the hotel garden and the sea, and an indoor swimming pool.

This is only one of many such projects. In 1981, new Intourist hotels will be opened in Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Alpine-Ad and some other places.



SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL  
MAKES CLEAR ITS POSITION

Bonn. The leaders of Social Democratic Parties from over 20 countries, including West Germany, Austria, Denmark and Norway where these parties are in power, took part recently in a two-day meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International.

The main subject of the discussion chaired by Willy Brandt, was the current state of relations between East and West. Special attention was paid to the situation which had developed on the European continent, following the NATO decision to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear weapons targeted at the USSR and other socialist countries.

The attention of all the participants, gathered at the Social Democratic Party's headquarters in Bonn, was drawn to Willy Brandt's report, who, together with H.J. Wischnewski, Deputy-Chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, recently made a trip to Moscow.

I believe this trip and its results are extremely useful mainly because we have to save and to continue the policy of détente. This requires that all prerequisites for new negotiations

between East and West be studied. Willy Brandt's trip to Moscow has, without any doubt, contributed towards this goal, said Bruno Kreisky, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria.

A. Jorgensen, Danish Prime Minister and Chairman of Denmark's Social Democratic Party, called on the West to put to better use the opportunities provided by the Soviet proposals to establish nuclear free zone in the North of Europe.

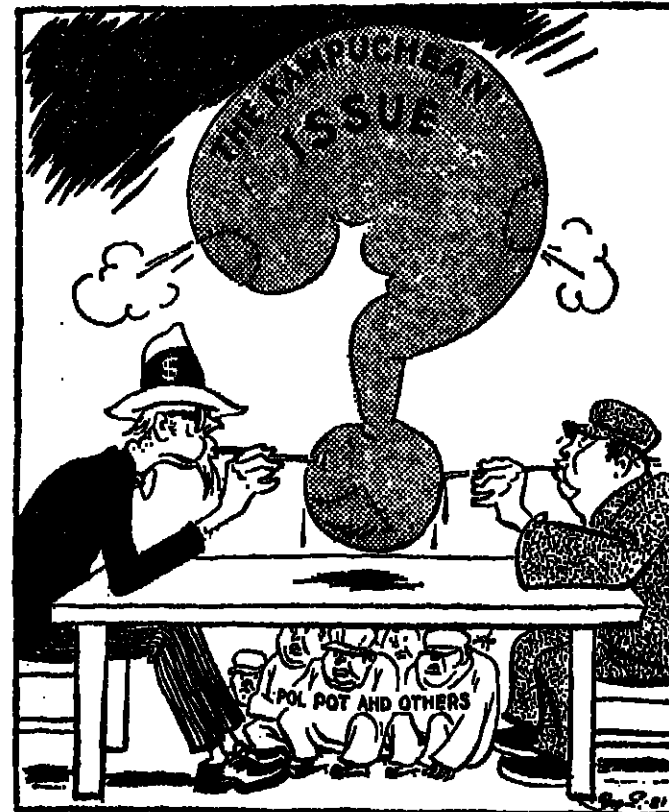
F. Gonzalez, General Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, reaffirmed his party's negative attitude towards Spain entering the NATO alliance.

Speaking at a press conference here, Willy Brandt summed up the decisions taken by the Bureau and said that the participants in the meeting had expressed their general conviction that the process of limiting strategic offensive armaments by the two great powers should be resumed and continued. The leaders of the parties of the Socialist International believe that negotiations on medium-range nuclear-missile weapons should be started as soon as possible—even before the end of this year—and that they should lead to positive results.

REVOLUTIONARY  
POWER GETTING STRONGER IN NICARAGUA

Managua. In the two years that have passed since the bloody Somoza dictatorship, the Sandinista people's revolution has gained in strength both at home and abroad. This was stated in a TASS interview by Humberto Ortega, a member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front leadership. Valuable experience has been gained over these years, said Ortega, in the field of socio-economic transformations carried out in the interests of the mass public. Workers, peasants, and students have been consolidating their forces in ever greater number around the vanguard of the Nicaraguan nation, the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Many difficulties are still ahead, Ortega emphasized. The situation is aggravated by the schemes of imperialism and the internal counterrevolutionary elements who do their utmost to destabilize the economic and political situation in Nicaragua.



Hard ale.

Drawing by Boris Yelimev

P. MAUROY ON  
U.S. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Paris. P. Mauroy, Prime-Minister of France, speaking over the national TV, has sharply criticized American financial and economic policies. He meant first of all the artificial raise of bank interest rates and speculative operations with the dollar rate of exchange which are very detrimental to Western Europe and France as well. Such policies have generated a serious problem, he said. The matter is not only in the bank interest rate, said the French premier, but in the rate of exchange of the American dollar which now falls dizzyly down and then dizzily flies up. Such policies can only negatively affect the stability of the economy and lead to unemployment and unrest, which we witness at present in Britain and to disorganization and the corruption of society.

Condemning the US policy of disorganization in the financial and economic field, the prime-minister said: What is the meaning of an alliance in which we should resort to armament to defend our ideals, and where decisions are taken at the same time which are detrimental to our country's economy, threaten the prosperity of our enterprises and even the lives of our people. We do not agree with it. It is therefore especially necessary, P. Mauroy said, that such disorganization be condemned, this is intolerable and we do all to do away with it.

P. WARNKE  
FOR SALT

Washington. P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has called for the urgent resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic armaments.

Speaking over the American TV, Warnke pointed to the importance of the SALT process for diminishing the threat of a new war. He believes that the adoption of practical measures aimed at curbing the arms race will promote world stability.

Attempts by certain American politicians to use the SALT negotiations to achieve unilateral concessions from the USSR will lead to a deterioration in the political climate between the two great powers and to the aggravation of tension on earth.

AT THE EMERGENCY  
CONGRESS OF PUWP

(Continued from page 1)

working class will prevent their homeland becoming the victim of an imperialist conspiracy.

Such a danger, indeed, exists at the present time. Like the representatives of the other fraternal parties, Ciriaco continued, we are following the discussion at the congress very closely and hope that it will take decisions which are critically needed in Poland. There is no doubt that by consolidating the guiding role of the Polish United Workers' Party, by restoring the Leninist norms of party and state life, and by adopting other measures mentioned in the documents of your party forum, the designs of the counterrevolutionary forces will be frustrated and the progress of your country in the interests of the Polish people will be ensured.

EL SALVADOR:  
A BRIDGEHEAD FOR  
INTERFERENCE

Mexico City. Under pressure from the Reagan Administration El Salvador has become a centre from which intervention in any Latin American country can be initiated—particularly in Nicaragua. Thus stated B. Gurnan, Salvadoran poet and journalist, until recently cultural councillor at the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, but who had refused to continue to serve the junta. Gurnan also stated that the government of Duarte and Colonel Gutierrez had shown itself to be utterly incapable of running the country and is now looking at the USA for help.

CZECHOSLOVAK  
INTELLIGENCE OFFICER  
SPEAKS OUT

Prague. The USA had been trying to develop a conflict situation in Poland on the eve of the 9th Emergency Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and to provoke "Solidarity" to a whole range of actions. This was declared by Czechoslovak intelligence officer J. Hodic at a press conference held here after he had returned home following a three-year long posting to the emigre environment in the West.

The most important feature of the emigration, Hodic believes, is its direct interaction with anti-communist and anti-Soviet centres. The majority of such centres are engaged in working out plans for the destabilization of the political system in socialist countries.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© Dynamically, a member of the American House of Representatives, has demanded that the Reagan Administration should reconsider its policies towards the Caribbean states. Its relations with Cuba must be normalized, he said.

© The Indian government has set up an All-Indian Council of Directors of state-owned industries.

© In 1980 the population of France increased by 250 thousand people to reach a total of 53,838 thousand. 30.1 per cent of this figure were under 20 years of age and 13.9 per cent over 65.

## 'PEOPLE'S COURT'

Tokyo. "People's court" is the name of a new movement against nuclear arms which has just appeared in Japan. Its initiator is the All-Japanese Council for the Victims of Nuclear Bombings. The procedures are arranged on a voluntary basis with the participation of progressive lawyers, scientists, people in the arts, eye-witnesses of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies and members of their families.

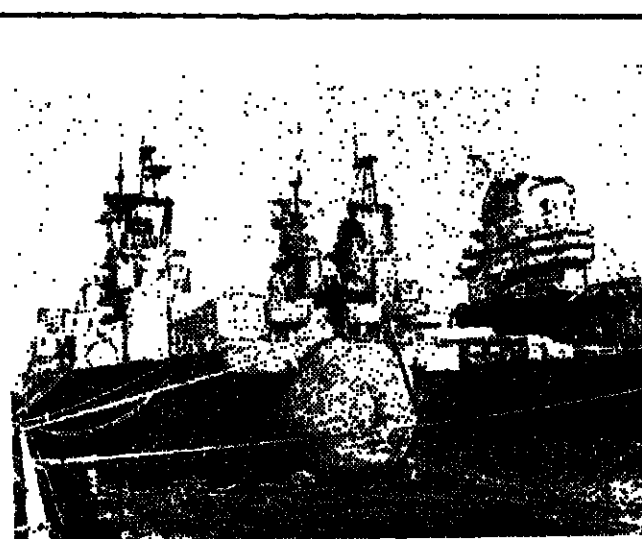
The first session of the "People's court" took place in the Japanese capital and attracted wide interest from the public. The documentary films, and photographs shown and speeches made by eye-witnesses testified to the fact that these A-bombings were a crime against humanity. The statement issued by the court says that such tragedies must be prevented and that to this end, people should resolutely fight for peace and for the banning of nuclear arms.

The council has decided to arrange such functions in other cities.

## PEOPLE

Former engineer Peter Robert, from U.K., is known today as a first class violin tuner who uses a small hammer instead of a bow to tune these capricious instruments. Robert's skills are highly appreciated at the Institute of Science and Technology at the University of Manchester from whence Robert graduated with a degree in science.

Francisco Sagan's last novel "The Sleeping Dog" was withdrawn from publication and the writer herself faced charges of plagiarism. The first chamber of the Paris city court of appeal, however, has decided that individual similarities with Jean Housignou's novel "An Old Woman" did not deprive Sagan's work of originality and has therefore removed the charges.



Alongside accelerated production of the latest warships and submarines, the Pentagon proposes to reactivate and modernize four battleships. The "Alowa" battleship, a veteran of World War II (photo), will be overhauled and fitted with 400 cruise missiles. The "Alowa" is likely to form part of the "rapid deployment force" for operations in the Persian Gulf which is now being hastily assembled.

Photo Camera Press-TASS

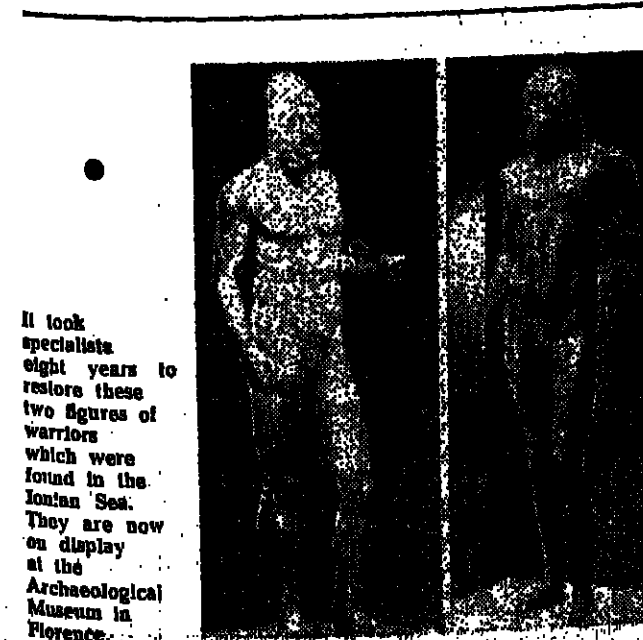
## Science and technology

FUEL FROM COFFEE  
GROUNDS

For a long time the problem of how to get rid of waste puzzled experts from the instant coffee factory in Bremen, West Germany. Every day about 2,000 tonnes of thick dregs were accumulated. If these were buried in the earth, the soil turned barren. If they got into rivers, the coffee grounds killed off even waterweeds. The solution proved to be a very simple one. The dregs were dried out and made into briquettes, which burn well. They can be used instead of coal and produce ten times less ash. The owners of the factory are delighted they have discovered a gold mine. Finally, they now spend nothing on fuel making use of the briquettes. Secondly, they derive considerable income by selling the briquettes to neighbouring enterprises which willingly use them instead of coal.

SEA PLANTS ACT AS  
STOREHOUSES FOR  
CARBON

According to S. Smith, from the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, large sea plants can preserve annually up to one gigatonne of carbon. This theory has aroused the interest of climatologists who are concerned about the consequences of greenhouse effect in connection with the accumulation of carbon dioxide. So far they are unable to determine why this accumulation does not take place more quickly.



It took specialists eight years to restore these two figures of warriors which were found in the Jordan Sea. They are now on display at the Archaeological Museum in Florence.

MAN INFORMATION No. 54, 1981

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## A RELAY OF RACISM AND TERROR

President Reagan's Administration has taken over from its predecessors a "relay" of blatant human rights violations in the USA, and encouraged a policy of racism, terror and violence, Valerian Zarin, USSR delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission, writes in IZVESTIA. The author reminds us of the facts of recent years: the bloody events which took place last May in Miami, the murder of black children and teenagers in Atlanta City.

At the same time American delegates to the UN do their best to block decisions aimed at eliminating human rights violations in American-backed countries having dictatorial regimes.

There are a host of UN conventions that America has not yet ratified: for instance, the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of Crime of Apartheid of 1973.

At the latest 37th session of the UN Human Rights Commission, held in February-March 1981 in Geneva, the American delegation rejected the resolution condemning the policy of terror pursued by Israel in the occupied Arab territories. The above facts, concludes the author, testify to the reactionary and aggressive nature of American policy.

## AMERICA IS TO BLAME

Sergei Vishnevsky, PRAVDA's political analyst, writes that America is to blame for the interruption in the SALT process following its unilateral refusal to ratify SALT-1 in 1972 and SALT-2 in 1979.

As regards the position of the present American Administration, Pravda's political analyst has the following comments:

Before he became president, Ronald Reagan used to say that the 1979 treaty should be rejected. When this rather negative position had been subjected to widespread criticism, Reagan changed his tone and started saying that he personally was for SALT-2 and that immediately after taking office he would start negotiations with the USSR on this subject.

But no sooner had Reagan become master of the White House than he forgot about his promise. The USA tries to justify its present position by stating that "an active general re-examination of the whole SALT programme is now under way and that the Administration has been working out its position of such negotiations. Few Western observers believe in Washington's sincerity in this respect.

Alexander Haig, US State Secretary, stubbornly repeats that the 1979 treaty would never be approved by the Senate. The President's councillor, E. Meese made the following public statement: "Neither legally nor morally can we be bound to observe SALT-1 and SALT 2." In this way agreements already reached are quickly being buried. And by such behaviour the USA blatantly flouts its international obligations and shows publicly that it is deceiving its NATO partners since it promised its allies to ratify SALT-2. Indeed the fulfilment of this promise was one of the conditions of the agreement of the NATO countries to the deployment of the new medium range missiles on their territory.

## PEKING'S ISLAMIC CARD

The actions of Chinese diplomats in the Arab world witness to Peking's attempts to use the Islamic states as another tool of its hegemonistic strategy. Alibek Sushanlo, Doctor of Science (History), writes in the magazine PROBLEMY DALL-NEGO VOSTOKA. Peking, he adds, sets itself the task of building up within the next several years an integral system of political, military, economic and other contacts between China and Islamic countries and regional organizations.

Peking's emissaries to the Arab world engage in provocations and slander against the USSR and socialist countries and also are building up pro-Peking subversive extremist groups. The Peking leadership subsidizes the activity of pro-Chinese Moslem groups in Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, India and other countries.

Highly significant is Peking's attitude to developments in the around Afghanistan, where open military intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan takes place. The Soviet historian goes on to say, Five anti-Afghan bases have to date been set up on Chinese territory in Xinjiang and the Chinese mass media conduct hostile smear campaigns against Afghanistan in unison with imperialist propaganda.

Peking still relies mainly on Pakistan in that region. The working people in Asian countries including progressive Moslem circles, have long realized Peking's real intentions in Asia and the purposes of its filling with Islam, the author of the article emphasises in conclusion.

## OF INTEREST

De Gaulle  
the  
playwright

In France, a one-act play has been found written by the late President Charles de Gaulle. The play, "An Unpleasant Recounting" tells the story of the acquaintance of a generous inventor with an old and out-of-favour playwright. The playwright intends to use the play as the plot of his "Screen Dossier" TV programme dedicated to de Gaulle.

HOW LONG WILL WATER RESERVES  
LAST IN THE SAHARA DESERT?

In the Egyptian part of the Sahara Desert, where there is practically no rainfall, there is a huge reservoir of fresh water as big as the American plate of Texas. It covers an area of 692,000 sq km and was formed, scientists believe, 25,000 years ago.

Hundreds of artificial wells bring the water to the surface in the oases. When a well is dug, the earth round it is levelled out. Drainage systems are arranged and trees are planted. The reservoir is huge but its waters are not replenished and, as has been reported by experts from FAO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, signs of a reduction in the water level have appeared. No one knows exactly how long the water reserves will be with us for another 50 to 750 years.

Man-made water consumption will grow as the government plan envisages a considerable expansion of the states under irrigation. On the two main oases of the Sahara—the Kharga and Dakhla—it is proposed to increase the water supply by 10 million barrels per day by 1990 (one barrel is equal to 159 litres).



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE ARAL SEA, SITUATED IN THE CENTRAL ASIA DESERT, IS TO BE RESCUED FROM BECOMING SHALLOWER. Over the past ten years the level of the sea has dropped by seven metres because the rivers flowing into it have been used for irrigation. Now the waters of huge subterranean reservoirs, discovered not far from the sea, will be used for this purpose and a powerful system of artificial wells and pumping stations has been established in the area.

● AN EXPEDITION OF ASTRONOMERS FROM THE US-SURI SOLAR SERVICE STATION HAS SET OFF TO CONDUCT OBSERVATIONS OF THE FULL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. With the aid of four telescopes mounted in the lower reaches of the Amur River, the astronomers intend to make maximum use of the 123 sec during which the sun will be covered by the moon.

● THE "MIKHAIL SOMOV"—THE FLAGSHIP OF THE SOVIET RESEARCH FLEET—HAS RETURNED TO LENINGRAD FROM THE SOUTH POLAR night. Under the South Polar night the ship delivered the final lot of cargo to those who will spend the winter at Soviet scientific stations in the Antarctic.

● GROVES OF POPLARS HAVE BEEN PLANTED ON THE SCORCHING MANGYSHAK PENINSULA (in the East coast of the Caspian Sea). The botanists have already got dozens of plants to grow there. More than one million trees, shrubs and rose bushes (now in bloom) have been planted in Shevchenko, the young city of oilmen. They are irrigated by a powerful atomic water desalting installation.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

The might of human society today can only be compared to that of the elements, writes Academician Yevgeny Fyodorov, in *IZVESTIYA*. Our consumption of certain natural resources considerably diminishes their stocks. This means that we can no longer regard nature and its resources as something inexhaustible, infinite, and stable. We are becoming increasingly dependent on the environment. Mankind should take into account the size and volume of everything that exists in the world.

One of the most important problems that has to be solved in the near future is that of our southern seas. The development of irrigation in Central Asia, for instance, has stopped the flow of fresh water into the Aral Sea. A draft plan has therefore been drawn up for the complete reconstruction of the irrigation system in the area. We cannot keep lowering the level of the Caspian Sea; in order to develop irrigation and to provide water for other needs of the national economy in the south of the European territory of the USSR, we have to divert some of the water from the rivers of the North and make it flow into the Volga. The separation of the Kara-Bogaz Göl Bay from the Caspian Sea already results in an annual saving of 5-6 cu km of water. The salt content of the Sea of Aral must be regulated when the flow of fresh water into it is reduced due to the diversion of considerable part of the waters of the Kuban River for irrigating the rice fields.

### HOW TO BE ON A PAR WITH ONESELF

How to retain spiritual equilibrium in the face of the wild tempo of modern life and the kaleidoscope of events and impressions which surround us—such is the subject of an article in *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* by Yuri Alexandrovsky, noted psychologist and doctor of medical sciences.

Every human being possesses a threshold of psychological adaptation which enables him to achieve a balanced response to the world which surrounds him. This threshold is based on biological and socio-psychological factors. The building blocks of the first

group of factors are well known. They include the central nervous, cardiovascular, vegetative and digestive system. The biological mechanisms governing this threshold are determined above all by genetic and constitutional sets of factors. These take shape in early childhood and, as a rule, are not subject to sharp changes in later years.

Man cannot make drastic changes to his temperament, though he is in a position to train his organic systems to keep them in good shape. Of course it is easier to stimulate one's nervous system by drinking a cup of coffee rather than by indulging in a series of morning exercises or taking cold showers. We all know the wise old saying "In corpore sicut spiritus sanus", though we are not in a hurry to follow it.

The second group consists of social factors. These are more change-prone and here we are able to achieve improvements. Moral qualities and strength of will, together with one's professional skill create an "immunity" to psychological stress. They enable one to take the right decisions at difficult moments actively translate such decisions, once taken, into reality. Characteristic of people in possession of such qualities is their reasonableness and coherence, their mental processes are stimulated, their memory improves as do their powers of concentration. Psychological strain does not produce negative effects in such people, on the contrary it helps them overcome difficulties.

It is everybody's task to try and improve the threshold of adaptation, in other words, don't let away, always keep yourself in good physical shape. Train your memory, your powers of response, broaden your outlook and polish your professional skills. Improve your basic knowledge and develop your competence.

Only life, struggle, and the overcoming of difficulties give us happiness. Spiritual equilibrium is achieved not through "good-mood pills" or by the continuous evasion of difficulties, but by the fullness of one's response to life.

### PROBLEMS OF SETTLING SPACE

Cosmonaut Anatoly Filipchenko speculates in the *TEKHNIKA MOLOYDZYH* magazine on settlement of space.

The future settlement of space, to my mind, has no parallels on earth because of too varying conditions. For instance, the Moon has no atmosphere altogether, and there is practically nothing of it on the Mars. In opening up new lands settlers did not have to adjust

## FINE-FIBRED COTTON OF TURKMENIA

The fine-fibred cotton producing zone in Turkmenistan, which boasts the best climatic conditions for cultivation of this crop in the country, has been expanded. By developing virgin lands near Kopetdag the area devoted to cultivation of fine-fibred cotton has now been raised to 170,000 hectares.

This variety of cotton which can be used to obtain more than 100 different articles—from thin silky fabric to the most durable parts for cars, is in great demand in many industries.

The Karakum Canal has become the main zone for fine-fibred cotton-growing. In the current five-year period the crop will be cultivated in new districts recently irrigated by the waters of the Amudarya River. According to specialists, once the construction of the Karakum Canal is completed, Turkmenistan will produce an annual total of more than 1.2 million tonnes of fine-fibred cotton, four times the amount it produces today.

## RIGA TV COMPLEX

Assembly work on a radio TV tower has begun on one of the Daugava islands, situated in the heart of the Latvian capital of Riga. To ensure the stability of the steel tower which will rise as high as 368 metres, nearly 200 tubular piles (each of which could easily accommodate a car) have been driven into the earth at a depth of 24 metres.

Blocks for editors and studios are being built next to the tower. As soon as the new radio TV centre in Riga goes on the air, it will transmit simultaneously four colour programmes, two stereophonic and several ordinary radio programmes. The radius of good reception for TV programmes will be considerably expanded.

to such radical changes as they would face in space. Besides, the exploitation of space needs powerful machinery. Man will need not only clothes, water and food as he does on earth but primarily oxygen and a comfortable microclimate—and a closed cycle will be an absolute necessity there. There is much talk now about chlorophyll, a seaweed both generating oxygen and quite edible. But this single-cell seaweed is absolutely unpalatable, takes many years to grow, and its cultivation in some artificial reservoirs above future space-ships, in which chlorophyll might feed on some other fish or plant and thus become edible. Quite possible this would involve many other operations. In short, there is a host of challenges confronting us... I would want to add that every space settler has to be also a first-rate specialist—which was not required of the settlers of the past.

### A WRITER SHOULD POSSESS COURAGE

Moral problems and spiritual human life have stood prominent in modern literature alongside such ancient values as conscience, kindness, sympathy, compassion, mercy and pity. Fyodor Abramov writes in the *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA* newspaper. All these values form the spiritual background of every people or nation.

Literature's turn towards moral problems can be only welcomed, even more so that the introduction of changes into life using only moral means without moral and spiritual effort cannot produce desired effect. It's a pity though that moral aspects have started to edge off social and civic motives in our literature, and have often acquired a dominant nature or becoming even fashionable.

This is the greatest misconception!

There is no such thing as morality without social background, outside the life one's country lives, or morality outside politics, which has become one of the main spheres of human existence in the 20th century; such morality turns out to be barren and immoral chat. It does not just to remind one of Leo Tolstoy who through all his life had, ardently and furiously been fighting for native human morality. Even in the darkest days of reaction the great writer fought against despotism and autocracy: (It is enough to refer to his article "I Cannot Be Silent").

Human moral activity, man's ability to be loyal to one's voice of conscience and justice—it is a real heroism of today.

# HOME NEWS



Models from the Tashkent House of Fashion display the khan-ates fabric made up into dresses.

## THE RAINBOW COLOURS OF UZBEK SILK

Over a hundred patterns make up the rainbow colours of the khan-ates, a fabric which is very famous in the Orient. It is only manufactured in the Soviet Union and at very few factories at that. The biggest of them is the Namangan combine, in Uzbekistan.

The khan-ates fabric is made from the cocoons of the silk worm. Each cocoon has a thread 1,200-1,300 m long. Some 160 cocoons are used to produce one metre of khan-ates. Earlier, this material used to be made by hand. Today special looms are used while patterns are applied manually.

## Science and technology

### A PROPOSAL FOR OVERCOMING FRICTION

Modern equipment has to operate under varying conditions—of severe frosts and scorching heat, in cosmic vacuum and under the influence of active chemical substances.

In such conditions ordinary lubricants are useless and scientists from the Institute of Mechanics of Metallopolymers Systems of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences are, therefore, proposing to construct the parts of a piece of equipment from anti-friction, self-lubricating plastics.

Machines assembled from such parts will run faultlessly under extremely difficult conditions and will last 3-10 times longer than they do at present. Their structure, moreover, will be both simpler and lighter. Anti-friction self-lubricating plastics have the added advantage that they will be able to replace a great many materials in short supply: for instance, high-quality steels, non-ferrous metals and alloys, pig iron and lubricants.

### MAKE YOUR BRAIN WORK EVENLY

The human brain, which has vast resources, is often used in an imbalanced way, and this leads to stress. Research by Latvian scientists has shown that people with an overloaded left cerebral hemisphere, which deals with speech functions and abstract activity, frequently

work less effectively and are prone to stress. In such cases, the right hemisphere, which directs the figurative-cognitive process, is insufficiently loaded. The role of visual aids should be considerably increased in present-day educational programmes.

Words, symbols, generalizations at the expense of images now occupy too much space in people's activities. Such a disproportion is detrimental to the harmonious development of the personality, hinders thinking and has a negative effect on health, causing overstrain.

### ROBOT-WELDER

An industrial robot, developed as a result of joint investigations by Ukrainian and Bulgarian scientists, has started work at the Kievskaya Kuznitsa plant in Kiev. It has replaced a human welder of constructions who had been working under complicated production conditions.

Before getting on with the job, the robot "studies" the outline of the future weld, remembering the arrangement of parts. It is capable of learning from the work process, i.e., it makes use of accumulated experience to perform increasingly complicated tasks.

### HOW TO 'DRY UP' OIL

Before refining the extracted oil, moisture and other impurities have to be removed from it. Soviet specialists have proposed a new method of dehydrating and desalting oil, a process which can take place simultaneously with the transportation of oil along trunk-lines. There is absolutely no need for heat exchange equipment.

### AN 'ACADEMY' FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

The Polytechnical Institute in Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz Republic, has opened a "mining academy" for schoolchildren. Its aim is to provide professional guidance.

For period of one and a half years senior pupils will listen to lectures on geology, mineralogy, and petrography. Graduates of the academy will be entitled to enter the Institute's

Mining and Geology Department without having to take the entrance exams. 18 school centres in the republic give young people career guidance and introduce them to basic skills. At such centres the children of senior forms are given a choice of 40 trades. In addition all big enterprises in Kirghizia have special workshops and sections where children are trained.

## VIEWPOINT

### OLYMPICS-80 A YEAR LATER



Sergei PAVLOV, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sports and of the USSR Olympic Committee

About exactly one year ago, the flame of the 22nd Olympics was lit in the bowl of the Grand Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium in Luzhniki. This year's sports season is taking place under the banner of the results achieved at the Moscow Olympics.

The Games have become an important stage in the development of sport and international contacts. The Games not only brought high achievements and enabled us to discover many people of talent, they also acted as a demonstration of the victorious striving of all peoples towards peace and friendship. The forces of reaction which tried to impede this sports forum of the youth, suffered a shattering defeat.

The impressions of the overwhelming majority of our honoured guests at the Moscow Olympics can be summarized (and I am in a good position to know as I had countless meetings with them during the Olympics) as follows: the Olympics were perfectly organized and ended in the triumph of Olympic ideals.

Sportsmen and sportswomen from 81 countries, from all the five continents, took part in the Olympics. Representatives of 36 countries won awards at the Games, an indication of the tremendous popularity of sport in the world.

As a result of the Olympic Games people in this country now go in for sport on a mass scale. All our Olympic facilities have now been transformed into centres (in the various districts in which they are situated) for the development of mass physical culture and sport. For instance, at the Lenin Central Stadium, the main venue for the Olympics, which has about 150 sports facilities, there are now 35 (instead of 20) thousand people indulging regularly in sport. While over 10 thousand people engage in sport at the Olympiyskiy sports complex.

As regards its international activity the NOC of the USSR has persistently stood for the further strengthening and democratization of the Olympic movement and for the strictest observance of the principles of the Olympic Charter.

In September this year, the congress of the International Olympic Committee is to take place in Baden-Baden (West Germany). The Soviet delegation will also be taking part. The Soviet Olympic Committee sticks firmly to the preservation of the existing Olympic ceremony of the holding of national flags and the playing of state anthems during the Olympic Games. It is against the admission of the racist regime of the South African Republic to the Olympic movement and against any form of discrimination in sport.

## FROM THE SCREEN TO BUSINESS

The name of engineer B. Bezrukov is missing from the list of titles of Sergei Gerasimov's new film "The Youth of Peter the Great" which was recently released for public viewing. However, Bezrukov played fairly major part in the film. At the request of the film director he and a group of specialists from the Murmansk branch of an Institute designing fishing ships created the ships of Peter the Great's fleet, which were built, as in days gone by, by shipbuilders at the Solovki shipyards in Arkhangelsk.

In order to bring Peter's fleet back to life, the shipbuilders had to study hundreds of ancient documents, and drawings in order to understand how the old Russian coasters worked. Moreover, the ships were built not only just as props, but for real. When shooting on the film had been completed, these ships, which are able to ride out rough seas and are strong and reliable in navigation, were donated to the fishermen of the Baltic Sea, where the glory of the Russian Navy was born. And there this 17th-century flotilla, built in the 20th century, continues its service. According to specialists, the ships can be used as cargo-vessels, or for fishing in the coastal areas.

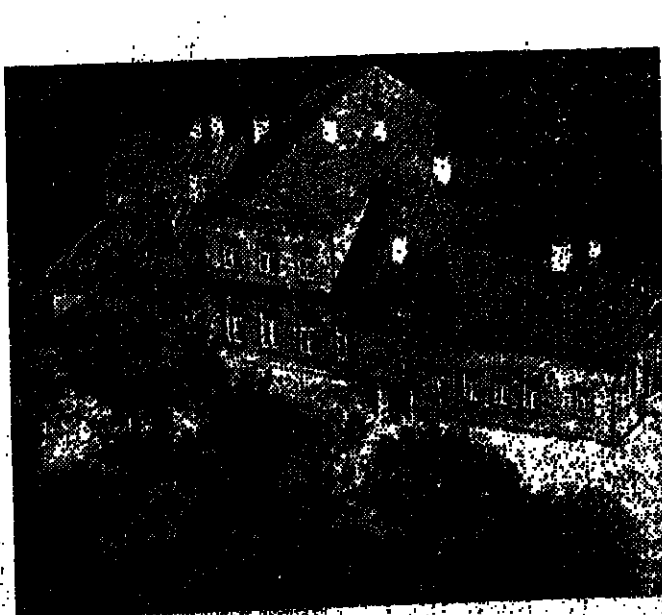
### Places to visit

The Moscow Region is full of museums; some of them preserve the memory of past battles, others are linked with the names of great writers and poets, actors and artists. Such is the museum-estate of Abramtsevo, 50 km to the north of Moscow, located in a picturesque forest on a hilly bank of the River Vor.

In the mid-19th century Abramtsevo was the home of noted Russian author Sergei Aksakov, and Gogol, and Turgenev, the writers, and M. Shchepkin, the actor, and many other outstanding Russian intellectuals were frequent visitors to the house. Abramtsevo was at the time one of the centres of Russia's cultural life.

On Aksakov's death, in 1898, life on the estate came to an end. But, eleven years later, when the estate was bought by the Moscow-Yaroslavl railroad, life was to burst forth again at Abramtsevo with renewed vigour. Mamontov had a lot of friends, particularly among artists, and Abramtsevo became, in its way, a studio for the best painters and sculptors of the time—Sergey V. Serov, V. Polenov, I. Repin, V. Stukov, and V. Vassnetsov. These painters formed together in a group called the "Abramtsevo artists' circle". They were united in their passion for the days of

## ABRAMTSEVO



Russia's past and for the art of the past. The backdrop for the plays performed at Abramtsevo were, quite naturally, of a very high standard. The museum at Abramtsevo attracts many visitors both from the Soviet Union and abroad, particularly in summer.



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



### NATALYA BELOKHVOSTIKOVA

In the film "Teheran-43", directed by Alexander Alov and Vladimir Naumov, which was shown at the 12th Moscow International Film Festival, Natalya Belokhvostikova appeared in as many as three parts at once—she acted Mari, her daughter Natalia, and Mari in old age. This complex triple existence on two time scales within the framework of one film demanded all the actress's skill, the more so in that she was required to act Natalia alongside such brilliant masters of the screen as Alisa Freylikov and Yuriy Zhukov.

The film once again bore witness to Belokhvostikova's remarkable ability to completely integrate herself in a part and to bring out its spiritual essence, such an achievement requires a phenomenal effort from an actor.

Belokhvostikova does not often reward her fans by appearing in films: indeed in twelve years she has only starred in ten movies. But each one of her performances is a gem. The actress has only once acted an incidental part, Natalia was still at school at the time and was spending the holidays with her parents, who were diplomats en poste in Stockholm. It so happened that one of the oldest of Soviet directors, Mark Donatov, was shooting his film "The Faithful Mother" about Vladimir Lenin, in Stockholm, Yelena Fedyeva, who played the part of Lenin's mother was suddenly taken ill, and Donatov invited the Moscow schoolgirl to step into her shoes. They made her up, gave her a wig—and so Natalya made her debut before the cameras. That was her first trial of strength. Presumably this sort of work must have attracted her, because the private schoolgirl who dreamt of becoming a philologist, decided instead to have a go at films. Incidentally, several years later and already a recognized actress, Natalya gave a brilliantly rendering of the part of Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, in the film "A Hope", directed by the selfsame Mark Donatov who, in this way, unwittingly became her cinematic "godfather".

Natalya has been blessed with many lucky fates in her life enabling her to climb the film Olympus while still a college student. It was again almost by chance that director Sergei Gerashimov was asked to Helen in schoolgirl Natasha reciting some poems. She ended up in his studio. She thus made history at the All-Union Institute of Cinematography by becoming the first female former even to attend classes there. She was only in her third year at the Institute when she was given the demanding lead role in Sergei Gerashimov's two-part film, "By the Lake", and subsequently won the award for the best female performance at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival.

Seven years later, playing Nela in "The Legend of Tih", directed by her husband Vladimir Naumov and by Alexander Alov, she reached new heights. "For presence on the screen will stick in one's memory, and her beautiful and sad face reminds one of all the romantic and tragic heroines. Juliet and Gretchen, Ophelia and Klirchen were also wonderful!"—thus wrote the Belgian "Gazet van Antwerpen" after the film's Belgian premiere.

Vera ZHELOVA

### A STREET OF ARTISTS

Views of old Tallinn, the capital of Soviet Estonia, are on show at the Pikk-Jalg Tower, a 600-year-old building, dating back to medieval times.

Many other buildings in Pikk-Jalg Street have been placed at the disposal of artists. Often

their easels line the pavement. On Sundays, if the weather is fine, the street looks like an open-air exhibition. Several hundred paintings may be displayed at any one time on the fortress wall that backs the street.

### Brecht and Shakespeare in Georgian

The 35th Avignon Festival, in France, opened with a performance of Euripides' "Medea" by the famous Comedie Francaise. Among the foreign guests taking part in the festival are companies from the Soviet

Union, the USA, Italy, Japan, Britain and the FRG.

The Shota Rustaveli Theatre from Georgia will perform two of their best productions in Georgian: Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" and Shakespeare's "Richard III".

### SOVIET CIRCUS IS A GREAT SUCCESS

"A tremendous success", "superb mastery", "miracle-workers of the arena"—this is how the Danish press described the three-month long performances given by the Moscow Circus in that country.

There was ovation for the winners of the international Oscar awards for the circus, the acrobats Shomshur, the weightlifter Churyev, the tamer Yuri Sosin, and, of course, the world-famous clown Oleg Popov.

Posters showing Oleg Popov

with a white dove on his shoulder were put up all over Copenhagen. Sunny Clown, as he is known, smiled at people from shop windows, from poster placards, and even from buses.

"Our small company consisting of 23 people," Oleg Popov said, "tried to turn every evening performance into a first night. Dances love the circus and know what is what. Therefore it is particularly pleasant that we received such an exceptionally warm welcome from them."

### PEOPLE OF AMERICA AS DEPICTED BY ALICE NEEL

The doyenne of American artists, Alice Neel, has brought 80 of her works to the USSR to display in Corky Street, in Moscow. Her main subjects are the folk of America.

Cultural exchange plays an important role in the development of relations between our countries, Alice Neel said at the opening ceremony. It helps people to get to know each other better, draws them closer together, builds up general understanding and trust and thus strengthens peace. The author is therefore particularly happy that she has been given the opportunity of acquainting Soviet people with her paintings.



"Portrait of a boy"



"Blue house"

### THE CHERRY ORCHARD'S TRAVELS



A scene from "The Cherry Orchard" staged at the National Theatre, in Weimar.

Chekhov's famous play "The Cherry Orchard" has had premieres in three cities at once: Paris, Frankfurt am Main, and Weimar. In Paris the production

is directed by Peter Brook (England), while the Weimar production is by Galina Volchok, chief artistic director of Moscow's Sovremennik Theatre.

### WHAT'S ON!

July 18-20

#### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin) Guest performances of the Navoi Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from the Uzbek SSR, 18—Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera), 19 (mat)—Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet), 19 (eve)—Petrov, "Creation" (ballet), 20—Puccini, "Tosca" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St., 18—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 19 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 19 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 20—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St., 18, 19 (mat)—Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 18 (eve)—Korayev, "The Merry Gascon"; 19 (eve)—Khudon, "Maritana".

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (8 Cherkov St., 18 (mat), 19 (mat, eve)—Shatrov, "My Hope"; 18 (eve)—Myailovsky, "Tih".

#### FILMS

Beauty and the Beast (Czechoslovakia). This is a story about a girl whose love for a monster turned the latter into a handsome prince.

Cinema: "Praga" (10 Nizhnaya Maslovka St., Metro Novoslobodskaya, Byelorusskaya, Evening Version (Riga Film Studio).

A film about a young teacher who works at evening school.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sarafimovskaya St., Metro Biblioteka imeni Lenina).

#### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). Exhibition of works by the American artist Alice Neel. Portraits and genre paintings are on view. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.; 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya, Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

Guest performances. The Moscow Chamber Choir, directed by Vladimir Minin, has given concerts in France and participated in the major festival, "Musical May in Bordeaux". The choir's farewell concert was given at the Saint-Germain-des-Prés Cathedral, in Paris. According to the French press, their programmes of Russian and Soviet music enjoyed tremendous success.

Concerts. A concert devoted to Pushkin held in Tokyo's ABC Kaikan concert hall has been a great success. Teruko Ono, the famous Japanese singer, sang lyrical songs by Tchaikovsky, Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov and Mussorgsky to texts by the great poet.

Anniversaries. July 26 marks the 125th anniversary of the birth of Bernard Shaw. To celebrate the occasion USSR Radio has prepared a performance based on the great British author's play, "Village Wooing". This will be the first ever radio broadcast of the play.

## EUROPEAN TRADE: POSITIVE CHANGES

Following the all-European Conference, the Soviet Union concluded about 30 long-term agreements and programmes with practically all the countries of Western Europe. By the middle of 1980, more than 1,500 agreements on industrial cooperation had been signed between the CMEA countries and Western states. This created favourable conditions for a steady growth of trade. Trade between seven European CMEA countries and EEC members increased 1.7 times between 1975-1979, and almost four times as compared with the

figure for 1970. As for the USSR's trade with Common Market countries, its volume doubled in 1979 compared with that for 1974.

Against the background of the deepening economic recession in the West, the curtailment of production and the growth of unemployment, the importance of such relations, based on principles of equality and mutual benefit, is growing. According to EEC official forecasts, the economic growth of the ten will remain virtually frozen in 1981, while the number of jobless,

now estimated at 8.4 million (7.4 per cent of the workforce), will continue to increase. Under such conditions any reduction in trade with the socialist countries would have an adverse effect on key sectors of the economies of the EEC countries, in particular on engineering which fulfils big orders for socialist countries. Despite certain differences in their estimates, West European experts agree that several hundred thousand jobs in the countries of the ten directly or indirectly depend on trade with the socialist East.

### Contacts and contracts

A protocol has been signed in Moscow on the coordination of state plans of the USSR and Vietnam for 1981-1985. Agreement was reached that the planning bodies of both countries will continue to develop, expand and improve cooperation in their work.

L. Kostandov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received K. Bund, a noted West German businessman and chairman of the board of the Ruhrkohle company. The possibilities of cooperation in the field of energy was discussed.

### ARMENIA'S LINKS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Masis footwear factory, in Armenia, will soon receive equipment produced by companies in Italy, the FRG, Austria, France, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The equipment was recently on show at an exhibition of footwear technology held in Yerevan at the end of May. In exchange these countries will receive different products from Armenia.

In the past several years Armenia has increased its exports fivefold, mainly to the socialist countries. For instance, a batch of multi-purpose electric motors was recently sent to Czechoslovakia.

Thanks to the delivery of automatic looms produced by Textima, of the GDR, light industry products now include a wide range of modern items. Yerevan's electric bulb-making factory was upgraded mostly on the basis of technology offered by Hungary's Tungsram.

### Intourist news

### PLANS FOR WINTER TOURISM

Though we are still in the middle of summer, Intourist is already planning its winter programme. At the request of foreign travel agencies, a programme of winter hunting for foreign visitors is being drawn up. Hunting lodges are being specially built for them in the Siberian taiga, the Caucasian mountains, the Kuban River floodlands, on Lake Siltiger, in the lower reaches of the Don and in the Ukrainian forests, places which abound in roe deer, roe deer, wild boar, bear and other wildlife.

Special courses are to be built for sking enthusiasts who will be able to relax in comfort at the Sochi resort, at the same time enjoying the views of the Caucasus mountains, the Kuban River and the shores of the Black Sea.

### AVIAEXPORT

### MARKS ITS 20th ANNIVERSARY

V/O Aviaexport, the Soviet sole exporter of aircraft technology and equipment, marks its 20th anniversary.

Soviet aircraft technology is now in use in over 55 countries both for passenger and cargo transportation. Over 4,000 planes and helicopters have been delivered to foreign countries over these years.

New versions of the IL-62, TU-154, IL-76 planes are now being exported. Aviaexport's

most close relations are maintained with socialist countries. Its specialists participate in joint programmes for cooperation and specialisation carried out by socialist countries. The design of the IL-86 jumbo jet is a graphic example of such cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

Every year Aviaexport trains several thousand foreign subjects who later are given the right to fly Soviet aircraft, or to control air traffic.

### WIRTGEN PROBES THE MARKET

The West German firm of Wirtgen established contacts with Soviet agencies three years ago, said Mr Reinhard Wirtgen, its proprietor. Together with the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, Wirtgen held two symposiums on the repair of road surfaces. In addition, the firm took part in a special exhibition in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, last year. As a

result, the Soviet Traktornexport purchased four machines and three more will be delivered before the end of the year.

The European socialist countries are playing an increasingly important role in our export activities, said Reinhard Wirtgen. They already account for more than 10 per cent of our exports.

### USSR and Brazil for wider cooperation

The USSR Minister for Foreign Trade, Nikolai Patolichev, received A. Delim Netto, head of the secretariat for planning attached to the president of Brazil's office. The Brazilian delegation also included represen-

tatives from various ministries, from major state-owned companies and banks and Brazilian business. The subject of discussions was trade relations between the two countries, including those on a long-range basis.

#### CYCLING

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (46b Gorky St.). Over 100 posters devoted to the best feature films of different years are presented at this exhibition of Soviet Film Posters. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On weekends, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya, Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

#### ARCHERY

Archery Range in Krylatskoye Metro Molodoyozhnyaya, Bus 229, 18 and 19—Moscow championship. Both days at 11 a.m. Taking part are world champions E. Gapchenko and N. Butuzova.

#### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 19—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m. On Sunday the following traditional prizes will be competed for: "The Grand Prix", "The Oaks River Prize", "The Kama River Prize" and others.

#### WEATHER

July 18-20

Moscow, city and region, after a short spell of moderate weather, the daytime temperature will rise again to 25°C on July 18 and to 26-27°C later on. Wind: SW, 5-8 m.p.h. Dry.

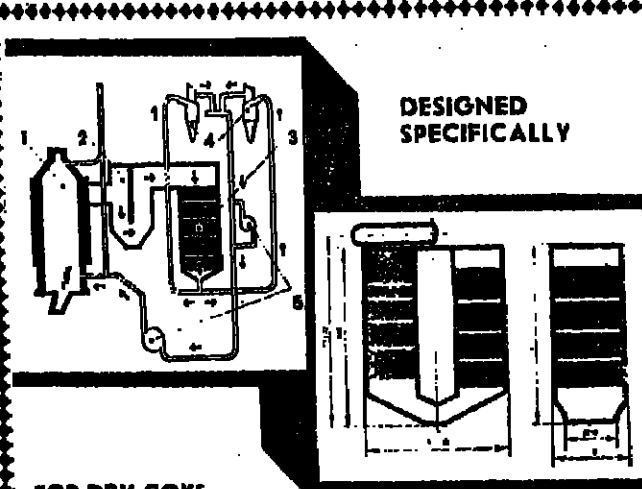
July 20, 1980 will be the hottest day in Moscow during the past 100 years.

#### SPORTS

##### FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium, (Luzhniki, 19—Spartak v Tavria, 6 p.m.

The Tavria team from Simferopol is a newcomer to the top league.



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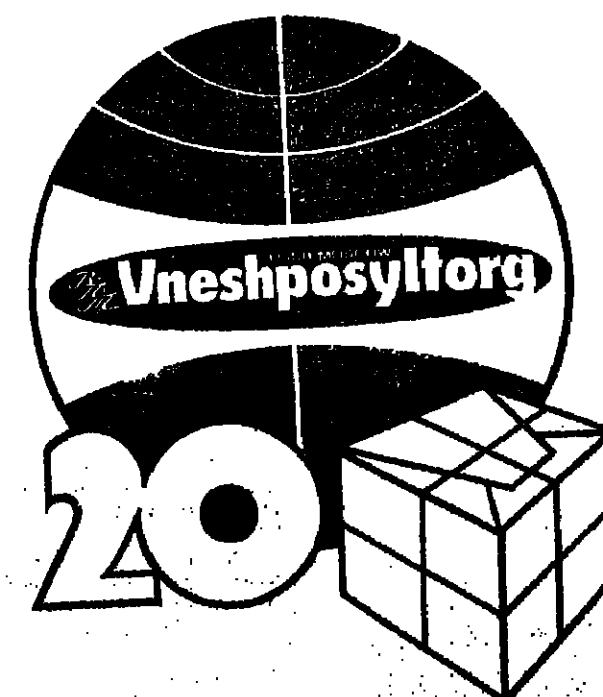
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